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Historical News

By JOHN W. OLIVER

The fall meeting of the Indiana Southwestern historical society was held October 11 in Rockport. The meeting was the largest in the history of the "pocket" organization, more than 300 persons being present. Mrs. Calder D. Ehrman, vice-president of the Spencer County historical society, was chairman of the committee on arrangements, and no detail had been overlooked to make the meeting an interesting one, both from the standpoint of the program and from the standpoint of entertainment to the numerous visitors. Rockport only recently dedicated its new courthouse, a model from the architectural standpoint, in which the historical society meeting was held.

Judge John E. Iglehart, president of the society, made a talk in which he outlined the nature of the historical work being conducted by the eight counties in southwestern Indiana. He laid special emphasis on the importance of compiling the biographical history of the early leaders in that section of the state. A paper on "Old Gilead Church and the Rev. Charles Polk" was read by Thomas J. de la Hunt of Cannelton. Mrs. Kate Milner Rabb made a talk on "Spencer County During the Fifties." An outline of the historical work that is being conducted throughout the state was presented by John W. Oliver, and the "pocket counties" were urged to take the lead in this special work, which the Indiana historical commission is now promoting.

Following the historical program, the visitors were tendered a pioneer reception by Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cook, who had fitted up a two room pioneer cabin, which was filled with interesting historical relics. A special display of Lincoln relics had been arranged, and among others was an old cupboard made for Elizabeth Crawford by Thomas and Abraham Lincoln during their residence in Spencer county. The old cupboard now belongs to a descendant, Mrs. Charles F. Brown. Beside the fire-place sat Mrs. Margaret Wright, ninety-one years old, the grand-daughter of Daniel Grass, one of Spencer county's

first settlers. A spinning wheel which belonged to James A. Gentry, Sr., and which had been in the family for more than two hundred years, was another relic that caught the visitor's eye. Col. James S. Wright, ninety years old, colonel of the 25th Indiana volunteers, reported as the only living colonel in Indiana who went out and came back with his regiment, was also present, and greeted the visitors. The first marriage record of Spencer county, dated 1818, a license for Aaron Grigsby to Sarah Lincoln, an old paper printed in 1800, a poster bed 104 years old, a brick-mould used by Abraham Lincoln when he helped lay the bricks for the first church built in Gentryville, and numerous other relics were on display.

A souvenir, distributed during the meeting as a reminder of Lincoln's residence in the city, was a page from the book of the Pigeon Baptist church near Gentryville, to which Thomas Lincoln belonged, and which showed the day in June, 1828, on which Lincoln "now joined by letter." Seventy-six new members from Spencer county were added to the South-western Indiana historical society. An excellent collection of historical relics has been installed in the Spencer county courthouse, and rooms have been provided permanently for the county historical society in which the relics will be kept on exhibit.

The annual meeting of the Lake County historical society, and Old Settlers reunion was held in Crown Point, August 27, 1921, attended by the largest crowd in the history of the organization. The newspapers report that more than three thousand people were present. During the afternoon program, a marker erected on the site of the homestead of Solon Robinson, first settler in Crown Point, was dedicated. A. F. Knotts of Gary read a paper on the "Life of Solon Robinson," pioneer, abolitionist, advocate of prohibition and women suffragist.

Solon Robinson, who is said to have been the founder of Crown Point and Lake county, was born in Connecticut, October 21, 1803. He moved to Jennings county, Indiana, about 1830 and in 1834 settled as a "squatter" in what is now Lake county, Indiana. In 1837, he began contributing articles to the *Cultivator*, published at Albany, N.Y., and in the early forties he began to write for the *New York Tribune*. In 1841, he originated the National agricultural society at Washington,

D.C. In 1850, he became editor of the agricultural department of the New York *Tribune* and was associated with Horace Greeley and Charles A. Dana, which position he held until his death at Jacksonville, Florida, November 3, 1880. He was the author of a number of books, including *The Will, Man-i-to-woc* and *The Last of the Buffalo*, which were written when he lived at Crown Point. A copy of the address read by Mr. Knotts together with portraits of Robinson and a picture of the early home in Lake county, have been filed in the Indiana state library.

The Indiana historical commission was specifically authorized by the last session of the state legislature to co-operate with local and county historical societies, and with patriotic societies in the movement to erect markers and tablets on historic sites and spots in Indiana. Representatives of several organizations interested in preserving local history, and in marking historic sites, were called together in the office of the Historical commission on Friday afternoon, September 30, and a definite program was agreed upon which will be followed throughout the state. The Historical commission will issue a bulletin within the near future which will give, county by county, a list of all historic sites and spots within the state that have been marked. This is only a preliminary step to the larger campaign that will be inaugurated throughout the state, calling attention to the numerous sites and spots that should be designated by appropriate markers. The Historical commission will co-operate with each community in the work of selecting sites and spots of historical value, and will advise with the local committees in charge as to the nature of the tablet, boulder or monument that should be used in designing the local historical event.

A bronze memorial tablet marking the spot where Henry Clay delivered his famous address, October 1, 1842, at the corner of North A and 7th streets, Richmond, Indiana, was dedicated, October 14, 1921. The Kiwanis club of Richmond presented the granite boulder to which a bronze tablet containing the following inscription was affixed:

On October 1, 1842, in what was then an open tract in this city square, Henry Clay, the leader of the Whig party, delivered an address to an immense multitude, and Hiram Mendenhall, a Quaker Abolitionist

presented to him on behalf of the Indiana Anti-Slavery Society, a numerously signed petition, asking his to free his slaves. Clay, in an eloquent reply, criticized this act as a breach of hospitality, described the difficulties and perils of immediate emancipation and advised Mendenhall to begin his work of benevolence at home.

Clay's rejoinder was then overwhelmingly applauded, yet the incident was afterwards an important factor in the growth of the Liberty party; in the defeat of Clay for the presidency in 1844; and in the spread of an anti-slavery sentiment, which contributed to the dissolution of the Whig party, the organization of the Republican party and finally to the Civil war and ultimate emancipation.

Addresses were made by William Dudley Foulke and Professor Harlow Lindley of Earlham college.

Just 100 years ago the Bloomington firm of Seward & Company, iron foundry, was organized and has been continuously in business here ever since. It is probably the oldest business in the state which has continued under the same firm name and by direct descendants of the same family for 100 years. The business was started by Austin Seward, who came to Bloomington, September 14, 1821, and immediately set up a log cabin shop near the public square. A brick building, a part of which is still standing, soon afterward was erected on the same site. The concern has passed through the hands of four generations and is now conducted by Fred and Austin Seward, graduates of Indiana university.

Indianapolis Star, September 17, 1921.

The Indiana Historical commission, co-operating with the division of geology of the department of conservation, is conducting an archeological and historical survey of Indiana, county by county. Blue print maps of each county are being prepared and a special questionnaire issued by the two departments are supplied to the counties which undertake the survey. Included in the archeological list of material will be found a reference to mounds, earthworks, enclosures, specimens and collections, descriptions of which are to be given as to size, shape and state of preservation. The exact location is to be noted and charts, pictures and drawings are to be made of the mounds and of the remains. Also the earliest settlements within the county, sites of historic buildings, old cemeteries, boundary lines, birthplaces of noted people, markers, old trails, trade routes, and other points of historical interest will be designated on the map. The historical material called for includes a list of old books, diaries, ledgers, letters, newspapers, historic documents, pamphlets, and other sources of

state and local history. It will require two or three, or even perhaps four, years to complete the survey of the entire state, but when the counties have made a careful examination of their historical and archeological material, Indiana will then be in possession of the first and only systematic survey that has been made of its rich archeological remains and historical records. The survey has already been started in Ripley, Jefferson, Johnson and Owen counties.

The Allen County historical society recently unearthed what is believed to be an old Indian battle ground some sixteen miles north of Fort Wayne in Smith township, about one mile across the Allen county line from Eel River township. On the brow of a hill rising above Eel river is what appears to be the ruins of a circular stockade some thirty feet in circumference. Opinions have been advanced by the members of the society that Chief Little Turtle used this place for protection and stored his supplies there. Another theory is that the massacre of LeBalme, an early French cavalry officer who served with the American army occurred here in 1780. LeBalme and his followers were on their way to Detroit to capture this place after the capture of Vincennes by George Rogers Clark. Further explorations of the mound are being made.

Wabash county claims the honor of having the oldest pioneer society of any county in Indiana. The society was organized October 30, 1870, at which time Elijah Hackelman, president, and John L. Knight, secretary, were elected. An article appeared in the *Wabash Times-Star*, August 11, 1921, in which a description of the first meeting was given, relating the account given by Major Stearns Fisher of his journey to Wabash county in 1843, when there were only twelve white families living in the county. The membership in the pioneer society during this first year numbered 244 persons. In 1909 the society erected a Lincoln centennial log cabin in the city park, and the logs used in the cabin were first used in an old cabin constructed by one John Correll in Liberty township in 1848. In the cabin numerous relics possessing historical interest and dating back to the first families in Wabash county are to be found.

The Society of Indiana pioneers selected the historic city of Vincennes as the object of its annual fall pilgrimage in Octo-

ber, 1921. A special car was placed at the disposal of the society, and upon arriving in Vincennes, a reception committee met the society and conducted them through the city, pointing out the places and buildings of historic interest, and visits were made to the historic spots and to the Harrison home. The Society of Indiana pioneers is doing much to stimulate interest in pioneer history, and its historical pilgrimages always awaken an interest in the community visited.

The *Lawrenceburg Press*, September 22, 1921, issued a Beecher club edition in memory of Henry Ward Beecher, who began his ministry in that historic town in May, 1837. The Beecher club consists of a young men's Bible class in Lawrenceburg, organized to keep alive the name and honor of Henry Ward Beecher. The interesting issue of the *Press* for September 22 contains several biographical sketches of Henry Ward Beecher, a history and picture of Hanover college which received much support from Mr. Beecher, an article by Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall on the "Duty of the Church," an article by the editor, D. Paul Ziegler giving a history of "Journalism in Indiana," an article on "James B. Eads," one of the world's greatest engineers, referred to as the master of the Father of Waters, and an article on the public schools of Lawrenceburg. Pictures of the Presbyterian church where Beecher began his ministry, the tomb of William Henry Harrison at North Bend, Ohio, not far from Lawrenceburg, the first Presbyterian church in Aurora, organized April 14, 1844, the Tousey house erected in 1820 by Captain Samuel C. Vance, and a picture of the old Dearborn county courthouse, were included in this edition.

On Tuesday, October 11, 1921, the Ouiatenon club of Crawfordsville, numbering fifty members, headed by Prof. Lawrence H. Gipson, made a trip to the site of the old fort, four miles south of Lafayette, and held an historical meeting. Alva O. Reser, president of the Tippecanoe County historical society, presided at the meeting, and a paper was read by Dr. John N. Taylor, of Crawfordsville on "A Glimpse of Old Fort Ouiatenon in 1719-64." After giving a history of Fort Ouiatenon during the French and English colonial period, Dr. Taylor made a plea for setting aside the site of the fort as a state

park, and suggests that it be connected with the Tippecanoe Battle Ground near Lafayette.

Not often is it permitted a man to serve continuously as a minister of the same church for fifty years. But this unusual honor has come to Dr. Charles Little, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Wabash, Indiana, who on November 6 started upon his fiftieth year of the ministry in the same church. Dr. Little was born December 1, 1845, at Granville, Ohio. After studying in Dennison university, Marietta college, and in the Lane Theological seminary in Cincinnati, he came to Wabash, Indiana, in November, 1872, at which place he has since resided continuously. Dr. Little served as clerk of the state synod for twenty years, and was one time moderator of the national general assembly.

On August 21, the Ninth annual community meeting of Piercesville, Ripley county, co-operating with the newly organized Ripley County historical society, held an all-day program on the Piercesville school grounds. Among the historical papers read was one by Mrs. Grace A. Robinson on "Colonel Laughrey"; a paper by Carl E. Wood of Indianapolis on "The Early History of Ripley County", with special reference to the late Stephen S. Harding, and a paper by W. D. Robinson on "Arend H. Meyer", who endowed the Prattsburg school of Franklin township with \$1,000 to enable the school to prolong its sessions over the prescribed minimum fixed by law. An attendance of over one thousand people was reported.

On October 22, a statute of Major General Henry W. Lawton was unveiled at Lakeside park in Fort Wayne. The statute, which is the work of Frederick Cleveland Hibbard of Chicago, is ten and one-half feet high and is mounted on a solid block of Mt. Airy granite. On the reverse side of the base of the monument is a bronze tablet bearing the following inscription:

Major General Henry W. Lawton

March 1, 1843.

Civil War.

December 19, 1899.

Enlisted April 15, 1861.

Sergeant Company E, 9th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Highest Rank: Lieutenant-Colonel 30th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
Indian Wars.

Lieutenant, Captain, United States Army.

Capture of Chief Geronimo. Spanish-American War—1899.

Brigadier-General, 2nd Infantry Division.

El Caney, San Juan, Santigao de Cuba.

Philippine Insurrection.

Killed in Battle, San Mateo, Luzon, P. I.

From farm boy to Major-General. At death, second in command of
United States Army. Honored by a nation; mourned
by friends; died beloved.

General Lawton was born March 1, 1843, and, when still an infant, came to Allen county from Ohio with his parents, who erected a log cabin in a little clearing. It was from this home that Lawton at the age of eighteen enlisted in the Union army in 1861. As another tribute to his memory, a movement has been started to purchase and preserve this old cabin home.

A Clinton County historical society was organized September 23, 1921, with the following officers: president, Dr. Charles A. Zinn; vice-president, Miss Laura Bayless; secretary, Jerome Epstein; treasurer, J. F. Dreyer. The executive committee consists of D. F. Maish, Mrs. H. C. Sheridan, and Mrs. R. N. Wallace. The week preceding the organization of the county historical society, one of the most interesting relic exhibits ever displayed in Indiana took place in Frankfort. The movement was sponsored by the Frankfort *Daily Times*, under the direction of Ed. N. Thacker and Max Fowler. A collection of historical relics was brought together which has not been surpassed in any city within the state. The merchants of Frankfort donated their show windows for an entire week to a display of these relics, and upon invitation from the Frankfort *Times*, citizens from four corners of the county brought from out their hiding places relics and mementos which when assembled formed a museum difficult to equal. More than a thousand individual relics were on exhibit for an entire week, and the interest in this display brought several thousand visitors to the city. Plans for making an intensive membership drive and for the erection of a public building for the county historical society and museum purposes have been made in Clinton county.

The annual meeting of the Brookville historical society was held on Labor day, September 5, 1921, at the Little Cedar Baptist church. An all day program was carried out which included a picnic dinner, a trip to the Saylor Blockhouse, a visit to the Indian mound where the Presbyterian church stood, and

addresses on historical subjects by Dr. Frank B. Wynn, president of the State historical commission, Dr. E. E. Booth of Cincinnati, both of whom were natives of Franklin county. Both of the speakers emphasized the importance of interesting school children in the subject of local history and of compiling and preserving the rich history of Franklin county before it is forgotten.

The tenth birthday of the White County historical society and Old Settlers reunion was celebrated with an interesting program in Monticello, Saturday, August 27. Talks were made by Governor Warren T. McCray, Professor G. I. Christie of Purdue university; Rev. T. J. Bassett, W. S. Bushnell, E. T. Albertson and Mrs. M. T. Didlake. A biographical sketch and portrait of William Cheever, the first pastor of the New School Presbyterian church in Monticello, whose pastorate extended over the years from 1843-47, and who died January 2, 1878, was presented to the society. William Guthrie, president; William Anheimer, secretary, and V. B. Baker, treasurer, were elected for the ensuing year. J. B. Van Buskirk was elected historian for the coming year.

A meeting was held on Saturday night, October 15, in Greensburg for the purpose of organizing a Decatur County historical society. The following officers were elected: John F. Goddard, president; James B. Lathrop, honorary president; Mrs. D. W. Weaver, vice-president; Robert St. John, treasurer; Charles H. Ewing, secretary. A charter of incorporation was issued the society by the secretary of state, October 5.

The Morgan County historical society was organized at a meeting held in the city library at Martinsville, October 13. Mr. J. E. Robinson was elected president; Mrs. Odin Smith, vice-president; Mrs. Fanny Parks, secretary, and T. D. Boardman, superintendent of the Morgantown schools, treasurer. The charter members are: J. E. Robinson, Mrs. Odin Smith, Mrs. Fanny Parks, T. D. Boardman, Lieutenant-Governor E. F. Branch, Odin Smith, Miss Bessie Caldwell, librarian at Martinsville; Mrs. Norris Talley, librarian at Mooresville; Harriet T. Robinson, Virginia Harrison, John E. Winter, Augustus Summers, H. J. Martin, H. C. Robinson and Mary C. Robinson. The immediate work of the society is the collecting of Morgan county's World War records, and the celebration of the cen-

ennial of Martinsville in 1922. Morgan county will be represented on the program of the third history conference held at Indianapolis, December 9 and 10, by Mrs. H. C. Robinson, who will tell of the plans being made for the centennial celebration of next year.

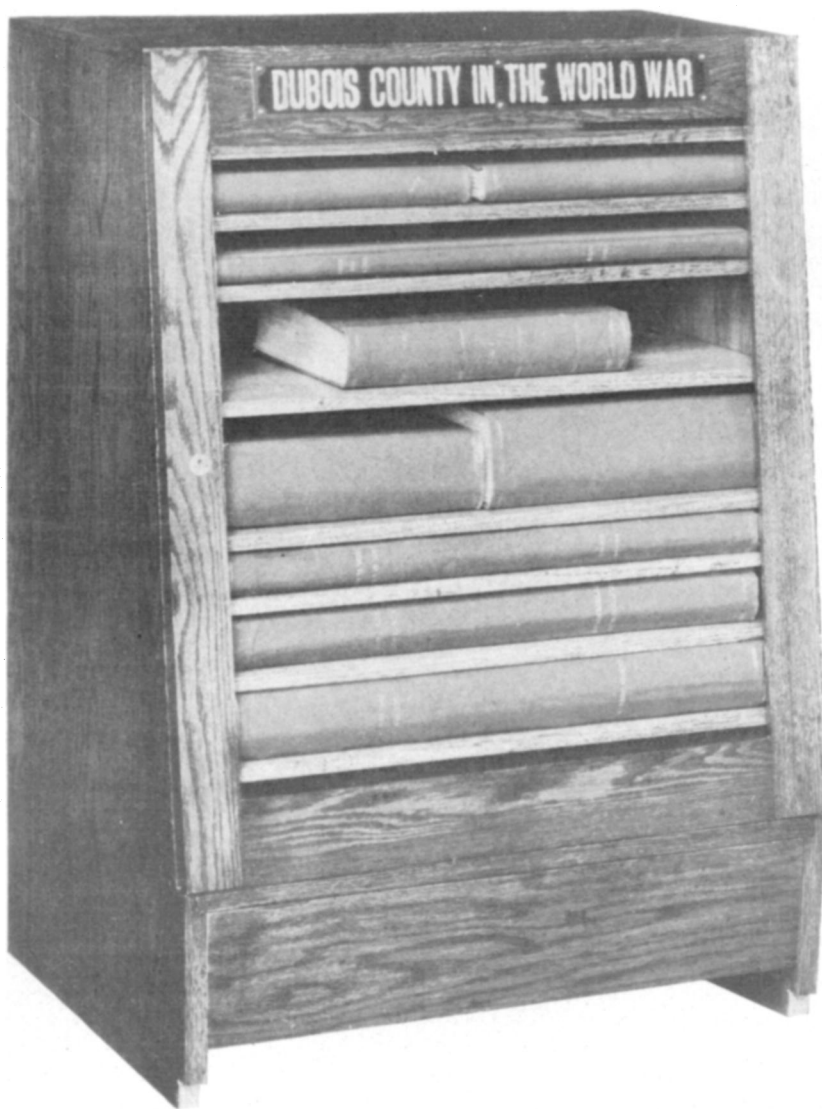
Down in that part of the state known as the Gore another county has taken its place in the list of counties with newly organized historical societies. October 13, the Dearborn County historical society had its first meeting at the library in Lawrenceburg. The following officers were elected: Archibald Shaw, president; Mrs. Harry McMullen of Aurora, vice-president; Edith Mae Sherrod, recording secretary; William H. O'Brien, treasurer; Abigail Holman of Aurora, corresponding secretary. A committee was appointed to draft by-laws, with Judge Charles A. Lowe, chairman, and Archibald Shaw, R. C. Mattox and Dr. E. J. Libbert, members. Addresses were made by Harry McMullen, Professor Jesse Riddle and Judge Lowe. The organization of the Dearborn County historical society was due to the efforts of the twelve members of the Indiana historical society now credited to that county.

Jennings county has to its credit a new state park, ten members in the Indiana historical society, and a local historical society. A renewal of interest in local history was the outcome of the visit of the Nature Study club to Vernon, Saturday and Sunday, October 1 and 2. Immediately following the visit, plans were formulated for the organization of a local historical society, and pursuant to the call of Judge John Ralph Carney, of Vernon, a number of representative citizens of Vernon and North Vernon assembled in the courthouse at Vernon and organized the Jennings County historical society. Judge Carney and Mrs. Isaac Palmer Caldwell were elected president and secretary, temporarily, until the meeting of January 7, 1922. The charter members are: Margaret A. Cone, Mrs. Homer E. Barth, Mrs. Isaac Palmer Caldwell, Mrs. A. A. Tripp, Maggie M. Abbett, Mrs. B. C. Alley, Mrs. Lincoln Dixon, Anna B. Loftus, Emma K. Pearce, Alberta Dunn, Mrs. E. L. Wagner, Catharine E. Wilkerson, Mary C. Abbett, Thomas Semon, John Ralph Carney, Cora Carney, E. J. Welker, Mrs. Zelpha Weber, H. R. Carney, George M. Roberson and Mrs.

H. R. Carney. The next meeting will be held, November 26, at the Jennings County library in North Vernon.

October 5 the Owen County historical society perfected an organization which had its beginning August 14 at the Canyon Club picnic held in the McCormick's Creek state park. At that meeting sixteen of those present signified their willingness to become members of a society organized for the purpose of collecting and preserving local history. Mr. O. E. Dunn, a descendant of the second settled in the county, was elected president. He also has the further distinction of representing the counties of Clay, Owen and Morgan in the state senate. Mrs. Culmer and daughter Ruth were elected vice-president and secretary, respectively, and Mrs. E. T. Joslin, treasurer. An executive committee consisting of the officers of the society and three additional members, Albert Free, Walker Wood and R. L. Beem, was appointed. It is the purpose of the society to increase this committee by adding one member from each township. A program was planned for the next meeting to be held at the home of Mrs. Louise Cochrane, October 28.

The invitation to the semi-annual meeting of the Henry County historical society, to be held in the society's home at Newcastle, October 27, 1921, announced that it would be a celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of Henry county. Pursuant to this announcement an all-day program was given, consisting of reminiscences, the singing of old-time songs, the reading of papers appropriate to such a theme, and a picnic dinner. An exhibit of gowns, manuscripts and other articles of historical interest was arranged in addition to the exhibits already housed in the building. A representative and enthusiastic audience, in which all parts of the county were represented, filled the rooms of the building to over-flowing. The home of the society is owned by the county, and is the only home so owned in the state. As a centennial memorial of real value to the work of the historical society in the future, a member of the county council of Henry county announced that acting under the authority given to that body by the legislature of 1921, an appropriation had been made providing sufficient funds for the employment of an all-time curator, and the improvement of the home of the society so as to make it a real educational center in the com-



WORLD WAR RECORDS OF DUBOIS COUNTY.
Prepared by Miss Margaret A. Wilson. Glass Case Containing the Records
Stands in the Court House Corridor in Jasper.

munity. The Henry County historical society was organized in 1887, incorporated in 1901, and by this last action has placed itself in the lead in the work of local historical societies. All hail to the Henry County historical society!

Under the direction of the Indiana historical commission many of the counties in the state have prepared and published a comprehensive history of the part their citizens played in the World war. The county war history committees include in their reports records of the men who entered service, a report of the activities of the county council of defense, the selective service boards, the liberty loan drives, the Red Cross work and all other organizations that actively participated in war work. More than 60 of the 92 counties have completed their work, and the other 32 counties are expected to prepare their reports within the next year.

The war history of Dubois county, prepared by Miss Margaret A. Wilson, of Jasper, is regarded as the best collection of war history material that has been prepared thus far. The complete collection consists of nine volumes, designated as follows:

Volume I Miscellaneous copies of the *Huntingburg Signal*, the *Huntingburg Argus* and the *Courier* published during the war period.

Volume II Many copies of the *Huntingburg Independent* published during the war period.

Volume III A complete copy of every issue of the *Jasper Herald* published during the war period.

Volume IV Many copies of the *Ferdinand News* published during the war period.

Volume V The biographies, histories, and all other available knowledge of the Gold Star men, including a printed copy of Corporal Pickhardt's memorial.

Volume VI Records of soldiers from A to L.

Volume VII Records of soldiers from L to Z.

Volume VIII Records of sailors, nurses and liberty guards.

Volume IX Reports of the local war organizations, committees, etc., of the World war period. This volume is known as *War Activities*. In addition to the above nine volumes and as part of the war history, are large photographs of the Huntingburg War Mothers, the Ferdinand War Mothers, and the Ferdinand Liberty Guards.

The first eight volumes mentioned above are the original papers, documents, letters, reports, memorandums, etc., as obtained from interested parties by Miss Wilson. All of this

valuable material has been filed in a specially prepared oak case, which has been placed under glass cover in the county courthouse at Jasper. It is doubtful whether another county in the United States has a more complete collection of war history records than the one prepared under Miss Wilson's direction for Dubois county.

Major David I. McCormick, superintendent of the Indiana Battle Flag commission, has completed a catalogue of the flags in the state house. These flags were carried by Indiana organizations in the Mexican, Civil and Spanish American wars. There are 166 national colors and 142 regimental colors, 81 of which have been incased and are on exhibit on the fourth floor of the state house. The remaining flags have been stored carefully in the basement. It is hoped that all may be on exhibit at some time in the proposed War Memorial building. Major McCormick is now making a search for any flags which still remain in private hands. Also he is getting from the contemporary newspapers and from the soldiers themselves any stories which relate to particular flags.

Mrs. Edna B. Felter, the former state regent of the D. A. R., has placed in the Indiana state library reports for 1919-1920 and 1920-1921 and also the secretary's book which contains the minutes of the meetings of the Indiana chapter of the D. A. R. from 1901 to date.

The 100th anniversary of the founding of the Meridian Street M. E. church in Indianapolis was fittingly celebrated by a two day centennial program on Sunday and Monday, October 30 and 31, 1921. Dr. Frank B. Wynn, representing the Indiana historical commission, read a paper in which he traced the growth of the church from the date of its first meeting in a rude log cabin, erected on the spot near where the state house now stands, on down to the present day. Church centennials are occurring with increasing frequency throughout Indiana, and the history of these religious institutions adds much to the state's collection of historical material.

DANIEL WAIT HOWE

(October 24, 1838—October 28, 1921)

Daniel Wait Howe, president of the Indiana historical society from 1901 to 1920, Civil war veteran and writer of

Indiana history, died at his home in Indianapolis, October 28, 1921. Mr. Howe was born in Patriot, Switzerland county, Indiana, October 24, 1838, the son of Daniel Haven and Lucy Hicks Howe. He was the descendant of one of the oldest and most prominent families in our early history. He was educated in Franklin college where he graduated with the class of 1857. He served in the Civil war, participated in the battle of Carrick's Ford, Stone's River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, the East Tennessee and Atlanta campaigns. He rose to the rank of captain. In 1867 he graduated from the Albany law school of New York. In 1873 he came to Indianapolis and three years later was elected judge of the Superior court, where he served for fourteen years. He was elected president of the Indiana historical society in 1901, was a member of the New England historical-genealogical society, and was once the president of the Indianapolis bar association. He was the author of *Puritan Republic*, published in 1899, and *Civil War Times*, published in 1902.

JOHN HAMPDEN HOLLIDAY
(May 31, 1846—October 20, 1921)

John Hampden Holliday, son of Rev. William A. and Lucia Shaw Holliday, philanthropist, editor and banker, died at his home in Indianapolis, October 20, 1921. Few men have done more to promote a study and interest in the subject of Indiana history than did Mr. Holliday. It was he who rescued from the possessions of John B. Dillon, after the latter's death, the journals of John Tipton, one of the rarest historical documents in our state archives. Mr. Holliday was the first to publish these journals. He was long a member of the Indiana historical society, the chief sponsor of the society of Indiana Pioneers, as well as its president, up until the time of his death. As editor of the *Indianapolis News*, and the *Indianapolis Press* it was part of his policy to give generous space to historical articles and new items possessing historical interest. Many of the historical feature articles which he sponsored in the newspapers of which he was the editor have since found their way into the historical literature of the state as part of its permanent collection. Splendid descriptions of pioneer life are found in

the *New Purchase*; *The Pioneer Schools*, by D. D. Banta, and from excerpts taken from the Fletcher diaries, all printed by Mr. Holliday's papers. As a collector of books he was most active, and only recently turned over to the Indiana state library a rare collection of his personal books, the largest individual collection that has ever come into the possession of the state.